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SUPPLEMENT TO  
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25X1

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- (14) Secondary streets, gravel, about 7 feet wide. There were more streets, but they were too narrow for a vehicle to travel on.
- (15) Hospital.
- (16) Tractor station - all kolkhoz tractors in the area were based here.
- (17) Cotton warehouse.
- (18) Kerosene supply center.
- (19) Stores.
- (20) City hall.
- (21) Old church, converted to a warehouse.
- (22) Theater.
- (23) Communist club.
- (24) Schools.
- (25) Recreation area.
- (26) Collective organization center. Animals and equipment were stored here.
- (27) Animal barns.
- (28) "Ararat Trust", wine factory with 2000 employees during the season.
- (29) Collective organization offices and warehouses.
- (30) Fire department, with two engine driven trucks.
- (31) Railroad station. There were three or four tracks here for loading passengers and freight.
- (32) Coal yards.
- (33) Wine warehouse.
- (34) Post office.
- (35) Mineral spring, about 350 square meters, 3 meters deep. The stream from the spring was about two meters wide and less than 0.5 meter deep. Where roads crossed the stream where there was no bridge, vehicles drove thru the water.
- (36) Mineral spring about 200 square meters. The stream was about two meters wide and less than 0.5 meters deep.
- (37) Kackanow canal, about 15 meters wide and two to three meters deep. The canal was used for irrigation purposes.
- (38) NKVD and Red Army border guard houses.
- (39) 20-ton wood with concrete foundation bridge. All bridges were posted concerning their capacity.

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- (40) 0.5-ton bridge.
- (41) 15-ton stone bridge.
- (42) 50-ton concrete and stone bridges.
- (43) Stone bridge.
- (44) Narrow-gauge railroad
- (45) Cemetery.
- (46) Marble mines.
- (47) Grape fields.
- (48) Cotton and wheat fields

- end -

ENCLOSURE (A): Freehand sketch of Ararat

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY 25X1

**INFORMATION REPORT**

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Radio Receivers and Usage

DATE DISTR. 17 Mar 54

NO. OF PAGES 2 25X1

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radio receivers

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There were three types available. They are the Pioneer, four tubes; the Aga, five tubes, and the Mazur, also five tubes. All were made in Poland. The Pioneer costs 900 zlotys and 973 zlotys on the payment plan. The Aga can be purchased for cash only. The standard price is 1700 zlotys. The Mazur costs 1350 zlotys and can be purchased on the payment plan only. Difference in price between Aga and Mazur is the size of the cabinet and workmanship.

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No restrictions are imposed on purchases of receivers. Demand surpasses the supply of radios available. In order to buy a receiver, one has to register with the electro-technical store and then wait his turn. The waiting period varies from one to two months. When registering to purchase a radio, a person has to state whether he will pay cash or use the payment plan. If the payment plan is chosen, he has to present his trade union card, prove that he is employed, prove that all union dues are paid and that he is in good standing at his place of employment.

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All three radios are capable of receiving foreign broadcasts. The Aga radio is most efficient; Mazur is second and the Pioneer third in efficiency.

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Radios made in Poland were preferred to foreign manufactured radios because replacement parts were more readily available. The electro-technical stores (state owned) had their own repair shops. A radio repaired in the state store would be worthless as far as reception was concerned. Many parts were replaced whether they needed replacement or not. The price for repair was outrageous; however, when the bill was rendered, the person had to pay and did so without complaint. To my knowledge, replacement parts on foreign-manufactured radios were not available.

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All groups in Poland are able to purchase receivers capable of receiving foreign broadcasts. It may be a financial hardship on the majority of the people; however, if there is a choice, the people choose to buy receivers capable of receiving foreign broadcasts. When one purchases a radio, he must register at the local post office and pay a "registration fee" of 19 zlotys. Once the receiver is registered, the owner receives a "radio card" which has to be presented at the post office each month and a luxury tax of 15 zlotys deposited with the postmaster. Those who are unemployed, pay a 30 zlotys luxury tax.

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Of all receivers in the city, [redacted] approximately 70% receive foreign broadcasts. In the country, where electricity is a luxury, only five per cent of the radios are capable of receiving foreign broadcasts. Receivers capable of receiving only local broadcasts are not purchased because, for a few additional zlotys, a more satisfactory receiver can be had. Receivers for wire-diffusion reception are not found in private homes. It would be dangerous to own one of these receivers, because the security police would keep the owner under constant surveillance.

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[redacted] the number of receiving sets capable of receiving foreign broadcasts is constantly increasing. The Polish people are most anxious to listen to VOA and RFE. There is no law which forbids listening to foreign broadcasts; however, there is a strict law which states that no one will disseminate or discuss the news and information heard over foreign broadcasts. I can't recall any instances of confiscation of radio receivers.

8.

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Wired loudspeakers can be found in factories, railroad stations, and a great number of speakers are placed in strategic places throughout the city street network. While walking the streets at various times during the day, one can hear Communist propaganda and news blaring over the loudspeaker system. The present system is considered adequate and no expansion is contemplated.

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